Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9522. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 1782.

UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Classes for the different Branches of Education will be opened the ensuing session as follows, under the inspection of the Rev. William Robertson, D.D. Principal.

I.—Literature and Philosophy.

Days of opening the Classes.	Hours.	Professors.
First Humanity Class, Thursday, Oct. 10,	8 morning, and 12 noon,	Mr Hill.
Second Humanity Class, Tuesday, Nov. 12,	11 forenoon,	Mr Hill.
First Greek Class, Wednesday, October 16,	10 forenoon, and 1 afternoon,	Mr Dalzel.
Second Greek Class, Tuesday, November 12,	8 morning, and 2 afternoon,	Mr Dalzel.
First Mathematical Class, Monday, Nov. 4,	9 morning,	Mr Stewart.
Second Mathematical Class, Tuesday, Nov. 12,	12 noon,	Mr Stewart.
Third Mathematical Class, Monday, Nov. 18,	8 morning,	Mr Stewart.
First Philosophy or Logic Class, Tuesday, Nov. 12,		Mr Bruce.
Second Philosophy or Logic Class, Tuesday, Nov 19,		Mr Bruce.
Moral Philosophy, Tuesday, November 12,	10 forenoon,	Dr Ferguson.
Natural Philosophy, Wednesday, Oct. 30,	11 forenoon,	Mr Robison.
Natural History, Tuesday, [illegible]ber 12,		Dr Walker.

II.—Theology.

Divinity Hall, Tuesday, November 19,	11 forenoon,	Dr Hamilton & Dr Hunter.
Church History, Saturday, November 23,	ditto,	Mr Cuming.
The Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Tuesday, Nov. 12,	9 morning, and 12 noon,	Dr James Robertson.

III.—Law.

The Law Classes will be opened on Wednesday the 18th November.

Institutes and Pandects,	Mr Dick.
Scots Law,	Mr Wallace.
Public Law,	Mr Maconochie.
Universal History,	Mr Tytler.

IV.—Medicine.

	Opening	Hours	Professors
Anatomy and Surgery,	Last Wed. of October.	1 afternoon,	Dr Monro.
Practice of Medicine,		9 morning,	Dr Cullen.
Chemistry & Chemical Pharmacy,		10 forenoon,	Dr Black.
Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy,		11 forenoon,	Dr Home.
Institutions of Medicine,		8 morning,	Dr Gregory.
Midwifery,		4 afternoon,	Dr Young and Mr Hamilton

CLINICAL LECTURES,
On the Cases of the Patients in the Royal Infirmary,
By Dr Home and Dr Gregory,
On Tuesday and Friday, at five o'clock in the evening.
The First Lecture by Dr Home, on Tuesday the 12th of November.

Dr Hope
Will begin a COURSE of BOTANY on the 1st of May.

DALKEITH, Aug. 23. 1782.

THIS day, the Grammar School of this place was examined, in presence of several Clergymen, and other Gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood, when the Boys, in their several Classes, displayed such uncommon proofs of their great proficiency in the knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and French Languages, as procured the most unfeigned applause from every spectator. Such was the genuine satisfaction of all who were present on this occasion, that they feel themselves constrained, by the ties of justice and honour, to testify, in this public manner, and in the strongest terms, their hearty approbation of the very singular abilities and diligence of Mr Alexander Christison the Rector of the School, in discharging the several duties of his profession, and to recommend him in the warmest manner to the favour of the Public, as a person every way qualified for the office with which he is intrusted. In testimony of all which, this advertisement, which was framed at their unanimous and earnest desire, is subscribed by us,

HENRY GRIEVE, Minister.
WILLIAM PAUL, Minister.

Leith, September 1782.

JUST now arrived from RIGA, and to be sold by JOHN THOMSON and CO. Leith,

THESENHASEN RAKITZ FLAX.
REIN HEMP.
CODILLIA.
BROWN PEARL ASHES.
WEED ASHES.

They have also for sale, a parcel SPANISH BARILLA, of the most perfect quality, for making soap; with a quantity of best East Kent HOPS, in bags and pockets.

To be SOLD by JOHN GRANT Merchant in LEITH,

LEMONS, in chests and half chests.
RUSSIA SOAP, very old, and of the best quality.
CHEDDER CHEESE,
WILTSHIRE ditto,
DOUBLE GLOCESTER ditto, —all of a very fine quality.

N. B. The Lemons are lately imported from Lisbon. The chests are of the largest size; and purchasers may have them repacked, if they incline.

THE Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury has ever been attentive to communicate to his readers the earliest information of every discovery of national importance and public utility.

The improvements of the Diving Bell, as exhibited in Leith Road in harvest 1778, were published in this paper only, No. 8900, upon the 28th day of September of that year. But the recollection of the many particulars it contained, may be forgot by many of his readers, and the paper of that date may be lost or mislaid; therefore, upon their account in particular, and the public in general, he presumes the republication thereof will be acceptable to them and the nation at large, at this particular period.

The melancholy accident of the loss of the Royal George, with so able an Admiral as Kempenfelt, and so many brave seamen, would have been a great national misfortune at any period of our *naval power;* but it is much more so at the present, from the very critical situation of our affairs. But although the loss of our brave Admiral, seamen, and marines, must be submitted to, still the recovery of the ship does not appear an impossibility. But if the professional men of the navy, after the best information they can obtain, should think otherwise, and deem it impracticable, yet the recovery of the rigging, her sails, her upper deck guns, her anchors and cables, are certainly very practicable; and as we have every reason to think, from the following description, that her upper deck may be broke up, and the guns of the second deck recovered also. The trouble attending that, compared with the value of the guns, the spare masts, yards, cables, [illegible] rigging, recovered between decks, with the whole goods found [illegible] not perishable in water, will point out the expediency of [illegible] up her second deck, to recover the lower tier of her great guns.

In support of these assertions, he submits the following description of the Diving Bell, as originally communicated to him by Mr George Glasgow in September 1778, and leaves his readers at full liberty to judge for themselves in a matter of such important speculation.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN consequence of an advertisement in the newspapers, concerning the Diving Bell, I went, the other day, with some friends, on board a small vessel in the Road of Leith, to see the performances, and satisfy myself with regard to the improvements made on that machine by Mr Spalding, which greatly exceeded my expectation. I think it but justice to lay before the Public such observations as occurred to me during the time of these experiments.

The whole apparatus was managed with great ease, by the complement of hands belonging to the vessel; being the master, mate, and six sailors, two of which being boys, or apprentices.

The Diving Bell, as constructed by Dr Edmund Halley, was the outline of a great and important improvement, with which he used to amuse himself and his friends, by continuing under water for a considerable time, leaving it to his countrymen to apply it to the practical uses of bringing up the natural treasures of the deep, such as corals, pearls, &c. &c. and also the acquired ones, by shipwreck and other accidents, to which every commercial [illegible] subjected. At first sight it [illegible] structed by [illegible] should have cont[illegible] so long in the state he left it, at least with little or no improvements, notwithstanding the amazing progress that has been made in the arts, sciences, commerce, and manufactures, during that period: But when it is considered how inimical the element of water is to mankind, and how few have courage and resolution to make the necessary experiments for reducing diving to a practical art, our admiration ceases, and we are no longer amazed at the small progress that has been made in it.

A minute explanation of the improvements made by Mr Spalding, cannot possibly come within the compass of a news-paper. It would require an Essay on the Diving Bell, with a distinct figure and references. But, in the mean time, Mr Spalding proposes to send a drawing and explanation of his improvements to the Royal Society, to the Society of Arts and Sciences in London, and the Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland; the proper repositories of all useful arts and improvements in Great Britain; leaving the propriety of publishing the same to those learned Societies, with what further useful discoveries may occur to them, as well as some others that Mr Spalding has in contemplation, to render that machine more perfect and complete.

The improvements made by Mr Spalding, which [illegible] the most obvious to me, and the rest of the company, are these:

The Bell being let down to the surface of the water, the persons within have the entire command of sinking the same to the bottom, or stopping at any intermediate distance in the descent; raising it to the surface at pleasure; and, when at the bottom, by two different powers, can adjust the weight of the Bell to the pressure of the water, arising from different depths in which it may be sunk, and bring it within a few pounds of an equilibrium, that it may be moved about at the bottom of the sea with as much ease as a common chair. Thus, provided with a Bell so portable, and having two windows, it is easy to conceive with what ease they can examine the bottom of the sea, for a very considerable distance; view the wrecks of ships and goods stranded; and apply ropes, tackles, and graplines, to unperishable commodities, so as they may be weighed up with safety by the vessel above.

The Bell, in its original construction, had none of those provisions. The persons in it were entirely at the mercy of the ship's crew; and, by descending too quickly to the depth of a double atmosphere, or from 30 to 32 feet, where the pressure is increased to fifteen pound on the square inch, the shock on the drum of the ear is so violent that the blood is often forced out from the nose and ears. At the same time, an intolerable pressure is felt on the whole body, owing to the inequality of the compressure of the external and internal air. The Bell, too, constructed and managed in the old manner, when descending on a rocky coast, or on the old wreck of a vessel, was subject to be broken or overset, by the point of a rock or the stump of a wreck, to the great danger, or almost certain destruction, of those within. But these inconveniencies are entirely obviated by Mr Spalding's improvements.

The air barrel used by Mr Spalding is of a different construction from that used by Doctor Halley, and better adapted for supplying the machine in a gale of wind, or a strong current.

A more certain and easy method of supplying the Bell with fresh air is not only possible, but very practicable.

Of the many uses to which the Diving Bell, thus improved, might be applied, the following are the most obvious:

To bring up those treasures that grow at the bottom of the sea, such as pearls, corals, &c. The wretches employed to dive for these valuable commodities are forced to plunge naked to the bottom, where, though their stay can be but very short, yet it is long enough to kill them, few of them being either healthy or long lived. Surely humanity should forbid this practice, when a better can be substituted in its room. A person who can continue for two or three hours below water at a time, and who breathes with ease, will easily do more business than fifty who descend at the peril of their lives, and are able to remain but a few minutes at the bottom.

A sure and probable method of weighing up vessels, and recovering merchandize from the bottom of the sea, has long been the ardent wish of every commercial country; and, by the present improvements, I apprehend this is now brought almost to a certainty. If the hulk of the ship is so much damaged as to be not worth weighing up, a few of the beams of the deck being cut with a saw, anchors and graplines may be directed and applied by the persons in the Bell, that the decks may be laid open; so that the whole cargo, not perishable in water, may be recovered, to the great advantage of the proprietors or insurers.

By means of this machine a ship's bottom can be examined at sea, in case of a plank being started, or any other leak which may prove superior to the power of the pumps, from which inevitable destruction must follow. Canvas and oakum can be forced into the leak, if not entirely to stop it, yet to reduce it to a small compass, so that the vessel may be brought to port in safety, with little additional fatigue to the seamen: and the particular place where the leak is being pointed out, proper applications can likewise be made from within, so as to stop it entirely. It is also apprehended, it will now be no very difficult matter to scrape the bottom of a ship at sea from sea-grass and weeds, which, in long voyages, greatly retard the sailing of the swiftest vessels.

When a rudder is unshipped at sea, the ship is rendered almost incapable of proceeding on her voyage, and has no alternative left but to drive before the wind: By means of this invention the rudder may be reshipped in an hour or two. Had a machine of this kind been on board each of his Majesty's ships of war, the Russel, one of Admiral Byron's fleet, would not have been compelled to return to England; but would have proceeded on her voyage, where she was of the utmost importance to the success of that expedition.

These, and many other things, which Mr Spalding proposes to do by means of the Diving Bell, certainly merits the attention of the Public. This gentleman cannot be considered in the light of a mere projector, having exhibited sufficient proofs of his genius and skill in this art, before many ingenious and respectable companies.

To descend to the bottom of the sea, appears a hazardous enterprise to most people; and, to those ignorant of philosophy, seems impossible; yet, when conducted with prudence, in my opinion, few things are safer. Mr Spalding has taught the timid to despise the terrors of the deep. Those very persons who were afraid to see him dive at the beginning, were afterwards so fully satisfied of its safety, that they went down in the Bell themselves, and continued at bottom as long as those above would allow them.

One gentleman carried down pen, ink, and paper, along with him; and, during his stay at the bottom, which was above an hour, wrote several epistles, which he had the address to send up dry to his friends above, informing them of his welfare, &c. The inclination for diving became so general at last, that even the ladies caught it, several of whom offered to go down, if their friends would have allowed them. However, one beautiful lady, of great spirit and vivacity, being fully convinced that there was no danger in the experiment, went down along with two gentlemen of her acquaintance, and staid a considerable time, without the least inconvenience.

I mention these circumstances to show, that diving is neither so difficult nor so dangerous a thing as has been generally imagined. I heartily wish the inventor of these improvements success in his spirited and laudable attempts: And I am only sorry to think, that inventions which promise to be of great utility, have been so little attended to either by Government or the Public in general.

G. G——w.

This Diving Bell was made as an improvement upon a small Bell, the property of Mr Charles Spalding, and which was exhibited by Doctor [illegible] on natural philosophy. The Bell was so small, that it was incapable of [illegible] any one person, and only fit to be suspended over his head, and a very dangerous machine to have gone down into any depth of water. It was there proposed by the members of Doctor Buchan's class, to make a large one by subscription, sufficient to hold four persons, for the purpose of making experiments in the Frith of Forth, off Leith harbour; and every subscriber had not only a right to attend on board the vessel during the experiments, but to go down in the Bell, and make what experiments he pleased. Of all the subscribers that attended, there was none attempted to go down but Mr Charles Spalding and Mr George Glasgow; the latter of whom corresponded with his friends from the bottom of the Forth, in the manner above mentioned. And of all the ladies that attended, none had the courage to go down; only Mrs S—t ventured to go down along with Mr Glasgow, and who, prior to that, had been vested with full powers from Neptune to make the first lady an Empress, who had the courage to pay a visit to his dominions. He, therefore, in virtue of these powers, at the bottom of the sea crowned Mrs S——t Empress of the Ocean, and Queen of the Forth.

The formalities of the inauguration the publisher is quite a stranger to; but he has every reason to think, that the ceremony of installing queens in the dominions of Neptune are as singular as that of the experiment of visiting his dominions; and that no parallel can be drawn from any ceremonies practised by earthly potentates, but, on the contrary, they may be supposed to be as different as the two elements of *Earth* and *Water*.

If the government and the nation are equally anxious to have the Royal George weighed up, as appears from the public papers; and if upon experiment it is found impracticable, yet the guns, anchors, cables, rigging, sails, stores, &c. &c. are of very considerable value, and ought not to be lost, as it appears very practicable to save them. And, as Mr Spalding and Mr Glasgow are both here, they certainly are, of all persons in the kingdom, the best qualified to give their opinion to the professional men of the navy, what is possible for them to do under water. And in the execution of any plan or plans that may be judged expedient to save the ship, in whole or in part, they are the most capable of assisting them in that element.

This experiment will be attended with much more advantage to the nation, than that of either weighing up the Royal George, or saving her stores. It will reduce the diving bell to a science; and, by the additional improvements that may be made on that machine, the whole property of merchants and underwriters, [illegible] goods not perishable in water can be brought up from a mod[illegible] when all when ship-wrecked upon the extensive coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. And although the Royal George may be found of too large a size, and too deeply laden with stores to be weighed up, Yet the experiment may demonstrate, that weighing smaller ships of war in the same depth of water is very practicable; and if that can be ascertained, there is no reason to doubt, that the whole of our merchant ships that are sunk in a moderate depth of water may be weighed up also, provided they are so little damaged in their hulls and rigging as to be worth the expence thereof to the proprietors or underwriters. The experiment of breaking up her decks will show the method of saving merchandize not perishable in water, contained in ship-wrecked vessels, whose decks are entire, although otherwise so greatly damaged as not to be worth the expence of weighing up.

It is in this extensive light the publisher views this improvement, and hopes, that both the Public and Government will pay it the attention it deserves: and as it is apparently of so much national importance, it is incumbent upon the State to prosecute the experiments at the public expence, and to make every possible improvement the machine is further capable of, and communicate them to the Public, that one or two of these improved diving bells may be laid up for use (in the same manner that fire engines are) at all the considerable sea ports on the extensive coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

For the above reasons, it is hoped that their Lordships of the Admiralty will not too suddenly adopt any plan regarding the said ship, to dismantle her immediately, any further than that of weighing up the guns upon her main deck and quarters; her cables, anchors, sails, and yards, that can do no damage, but, on the contrary, will greatly lighten her, and contribute considerably to the ease of weighing her up; but that none of her decks ought to be broke up, nor her masts and standing rigging cut down, until their Lordships have had the opinion of sundry of the most intelligent people in the kingdom, as to the practicability of weighing her up. There are only two things necessary to complete the business: A proper *Bouyancy* sufficient to weigh her up, and a sufficient power applied between the ship and that bouyancy. Now, if their Lordships can say, from their own professional knowledge, that they can bring such a bouyancy to bear, opposite to both sides of the Royal George, I have the authority to inform their Lordships, that a power can be applied to weigh her up, if she is able to support her own weight. But if from her situation, or otherwise, a proper bouyancy cannot be brought to bear upon the ship, then all attempts to weigh her up, are not only impracticable, but impossible. If such is the situation of the Royal George, it would be extremely proper to break up her decks, with all convenient speed, and weigh up every gun, cable, anchor, sail, yard, &c. &c. that can possibly be come at; but the fore-mast and main-mast ought to stand until every thing else was removed, as sure and certain guides, to direct the divers how to give proper instructions to the people in the ship above, how to conduct the diving bell directly to such places in the ship, below, where they wanted to work; and without such guide posts, it would not only be difficult, but impossible to place them so advantageously, from the unavoidable veering of the ship above, arising not only from the winds, but from the strong current produced in the flowing and ebbing of that narrow sea at Spithead, bounded by the main land on the one side, and the Isle of Wight on the other.

From the London Papers, Sept. 5.

LONDON.

Yesterday advice was received from General Bubec, Governor to Prince William Henry, who gave an account that his Highness is perfectly recovered.

Yesterday, at the levee, Col. Pringle had the honour to be presented to the King, and to kiss his Majesty's hand, on his arrival from Spain.

We are told, that nothing would exceed the politeness and attention which Col. Pringle received from every person at the Court of Madrid; and that he owed his being released as a hostage, to the sollicitations of the Duke de Crillon.

It is said, the Colonel has brought some very important dispatches from thence, which may possibly tend to a peace between that kingdom and Great Britain.

Yesterday, Samson Wright, Esq; one of the presiding Magistrates at the Police in Bow-street, was introduced to his Majesty at St James's, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him.

Yesterday a great many letters were delivered at the Post-Office from New York, brought over in the Pearl, which is arrived at Cork. Before this vessel sailed, Admiral Digby had received advice of Vaudreuil having left the Cape; and from the preparations that were making by the enemy, he concluded his destination was Rhode-Island. When this vessel left Sandyhook, they had not heard any thing of the Cork fleet, which sailed from thence the 3d of May, under convoy of the Jason frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Pigot.

The Virginia, Haxard, fell in off the Chesapeak with four sail, mounting in all, forty guns, of which she captured two ships, laden with 6000 barrels of flour, and a schooner with eighty hogsheads of tobacco, all of which are arrived at New-York.

Two noblemen, of the Rockingham party, it is said, are planning a general coalition, in order to [illegible] the enemy, if a peace should not take place.

If the Earl of Shelburne, says a correspondent, really means to abandon the American war, as his friends would have us believe, why not withdraw the British troops from that continent: their hands are already tied up from acting, by General Conway's motion, carried last winter in Parliament. Why not acknowledge the independence of that country? They are already independent in every thing but the *force* of British recognizance. Why not offer the Americans a voice in the General Congress, proposed to meet for the acceleration of a peace, especially as a peace can never be obtained without it?

Lord Shelburne declares in all companies, that France will not make a peace at present.

The following are said to be the terms of the alliance, which is so near being concluded with the Empress of Russia:

1. That the King of Prussia shall be included. This is demanded by the Empress.
2. A million a year to be paid to Russia, and an acknowledgement to Prussia for acceding.
3. Russia to assist England with 20 sail of the line fully manned, and 10,000 Russian infantry, to serve as marines on board the English ships of war.
4. Minorca to be reconquered and ceded to Russia, and put into the hands of persons appointed to govern it by the Empress.
5. Some Island in the West-Indies, inhabited or desolate, but with a safe port, to be put into the hands of Russia, and ceded to her.
6. The King of Prussia demanded, in the course of the negotiation, 400,000 l. a-year subsidy from England.

There are other articles, but these are the principal. The treaty is on the point of being executed, if it is not actually concluded by this time. — The E[illegible] [illegible] quiet, nor is [illegible] he is forced, by his engagements with France, to attack Russia; and the King of Prussia will not appear in it. The treaty will therefore take effect, and probably prove the salvation of this country.

Every idea of Gibraltar seems to have been swallowed up in the vortex occasioned by the sinking of the Royal George; for since that ship went down, Gibraltar has been no longer thought of: Ill fated garrison! it lives in the memory of every nation in Europe, except that of England, which ought to be bound by every tie of gratitude, pride, and interest to relieve it!

Letters received yesterday from Portsmouth say, that orders were come down for 500 troops to be embarked on board some merchantmen which are lying there for the West Indies, and that they are expected to sail from thence in the course of a few days, under convoy of the Proserpine frigate, Capt. Taylor, and two sloops.

It is supposed, from the orders given for the East-India Company's ships to sail immediately, that the combined fleets are all in port, and no danger to be apprehended in crossing the Bay of Biscay.

This morning twenty sail of ships from St Thomas's, Riga, &c. arrived in the river.

A letter from Paris, received on Tuesday, has the following article: "The enemies of Count de Grasse are greatly disappointed: they expected as soon as he arrived he would have been immediately thrown into prison, and brought to trial; instead of which he was well received at Court. It is certain he is to be tried, but it is only a matter of form. Those whom the Count has charged with a neglect of duty, on the 12th of April, are to undergo a strict trial, and it is not doubted but they will meet with their just punishment, not only for their cowardice, but also for their treachery to the Count."

A private letter from the Hague says, that advice is received there from Paris, that the negociation for a peace is stopt, until the Court of Great Britain gives an answer whether they will acknowledge the independence of the Americans, and agree that they should br included in the peace; that it is greatly feared there that his Britannic Majesty will not agree to those terms, and therefore they apprehend that peace is not so near as it is wished for by the people in general.

Letters from Madrid advise, that the public have been thrown into the utmost consternation imaginable, by a confirmation of the intelligence respecting a rebellion in South America, and that the artifices of Government to conceal the fact, were treated with contempt and indignation. These letters add; that a change in the Ministry is speedlly expected, the present members of the Cabinet having rendered themselves extremely unpopular by so gross an imposition on the public credulity, in a matter so highly interesting to every subject of the Crown of Spain.

Advice is received from Corunna by the way of France, that a Spanish frigate, in chasing the Hector privateer just off there, got upon a sand-bank and stuck fast; on which the Hector tacked about and fired at the Spanish frigate, and damaged her so much in the hull that she soon filled with water, (the sea running high) and sunk; the crew with difficulty got on shore, but the ship is entirely lost.

The Dutch have no more than twelve sail of the line ready at the Texel, as will appear by the following list; the other part of the squadron, with which Admiral Hartsincke first sailed from the Texel, having been detached with their East and West India fleets, consisting of six sail of the line, three of 44 guns, and three frigates.

Admiral Hartsincke's squadron, now at the Heilda, which is the entrance into the Texel Sound, as the Nore is to the River:

Amiral General	76	Vice Adm. Hartsincke
Amsterdam	68	Vice Ad. Comte Byland
Shortenaar	68	Capt. Horufte
Union	68	Capt. de Welderen
Amiral Ruyter	60	Capt. Staringe
Prince Frederic	60	Rear Adm. Van Hoye
Rhynland	56	Capt. Mulder
Batavise	56	Capt. Boocht
Glinthorst	54	Capt. Aberson
Amiral Piet Hein	54	Rear Adm. Van Braam
Princess Louise	56	Capt. de Richteren
Hercules	64	Capt. Curteene
Sept Province	70	Unknown
Centaur	54	Ditto

The last three are new ships never yet out of harbour.

N. B. It must be observed, that the Union is on shore, and the Princess Louise has been so much damaged, that she is going to be docked; so that though there appears 14 ships of the line, only twelve are now ready for sea.

[illegible] Spain and England, a new Spanish ship of war of 70 guns [illegible] foundered immediately in Ferrol harbour, with all her guns, &c. on board; but though she sunk in thirty fathom water, the Spaniards hove her up. She was called the Gallardo, and is now in the service.

The famous Earl Bathurst, father of the late Chancellor, was a few years ago thus accosted by a violent member of the then opposition in Parliament: "From *this* day, my Lord, we may date the ruin of the nation." "That cannot be," answered the Earl, "for about *fifty years ago* I proved, in the finest speech I ever made in Parliament, that the nation was ruined on *that* very day."

Anecdote.—The new 90 gun ship, the Atlas, lately launched at Chatham, had at her head the figure supporting the globe. By an error the globe was placed so high, that part of it was obliged to be cut away before the bowsprit could be fitted in. This part happened to be no other than all North America, and the carpenter who cut it away was an American.

Extract of a letter from Faro, Aug. 15.

"The frigate, El Sybillade, of 28 guns, arrived here with a convoy from Smyrna, advises, that she passed Gibraltar on the 12th, at which period she saw plainly 25 pendants flying off that place, of which she counted 18 Spanish, and seven French. Some of them appeared large ships, and were at anchor, the others cruising to and fro, at the mouth of the bay. There were two flags among them."

Extract of a letter from Rome, Aug. 20.

"His Eminence Cardinal Buffalini, Bishop of Ancona, died at that city on the 4th instant. He was elevated to the purple in 1776 by Clement XIII. and was about 73 years of age. He was found dead in his closet, his head leaning on his left hand, and holding a letter from Rome in his right."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 27.

"Mr Fitzherbert has not yet left this capital, but will remain here a few days longer. Reports are circulated, that the obstacles to a negociation are entirely removed; and that a peace will certainly take place in the course of the winter. There is not a soul here but will be exceedingly glad of it. We have just now received intelligence of the arrival of another convoy from the West Indies, with four French, and two Dutch men of war. The latter have 26 vessels with them for different parts of Holland; but it is believed they will not yet attempt the passage home."

Extract of a letter from Canterbury, Aug. 31.

"A person said to be arrived in an Imperial vessel, has sent us the following account, 'That in lat. 30. 40. N. lon. 02. 0. W. he fell in with the Nymphe and Dolphin frigates on the 4th of August, who informed that St Kitts's was in the possession of the English; he said, it may be depended on, as he received it from Captain Foord of the Nymphe. At the time he was speaking to the above ships, a fleet of American merchantmen, consisting of 25 sail, appeared about six leagues on the Imperial ship's quarter, to which the frigates immediately gave chace.'"

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Sept. 4.

"A diving bell is now making at dock, and a gentleman, surgeon of an India ship, will to-morrow go down first in the harbour, and on Saturday morning (should the weather prove favourable) he will go down on board the Royal George. I suppose numbers of people will attend him, as no experiment of the kind has been made at Spithead.

"Arrived this day from the Downs a number of ships, colliers, &c. under convoy of a line of battle ship; they left part of Lord Howe's fleet in the Downs on Monday.

"Sailed the Aurora frigate on a cruize."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 3.

"The extraordinary accident at Portsmouth carried me down to the spot, and I have no doubt but the disaster was occasioned by *great carelessness* only. Most certain it is, that she was heeled beyond all former practice, and with all her guns out. Upon her being first perceived to go, an officer ran up hastily to Capt. W. and imparted his suspicions, who immediately ordered him to pipe all hands to quarters, and right ship. The Admiral's cockswain, at the same instant, ran into the great cabin with the same intelligence; but the water followed him with so much rapidity, that he was forced to take the stern gallery, from whence he swam ashore. The Admiral, he says, made an effort to follow him, but he is not sure whether he cleared the ship. A black was down on Saturday for two minutes, and came up with a dismal account of dead bodies, not one of which (notwithstanding what has been said) has yet appeared upon the surface. An officer, he says, he perceived standing upright between decks, but could not be sure that it was the Admiral, for whose body 100l. is offered.

"A machine is preparing in the dock-yard, within which a man has undertaken to go down to the ship, and to stay long enough there to unloose the guns, preparatory to their being weighed up. If that important service can be performed, the vessel will be recovered, and the dead interred."

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 5.

Bank Stock 114½ a ¼.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73½ a ⅝.	Ditto New Ann. 56⅝.
3 per cent. con. 56½ a ⅝ a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exch. Bills, 1 a 2 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10⅝ a ¼ disc.
Long Ann. 16⅝ a 11-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 7 s. a 8 s.
Short Ann. 1778, 12½ a 9-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58⅝.
India Stock, 127.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light L. Ann. —
India Bonds, 1 prem.	Omnium, —
South Sea Stock, —	

WIND AT DEAL,
SEPT. 4. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 5.

"From the insurrections in Spanish America it is said, we are indebted for those important dispatches which are brought over by Colonel Pringle. The Dons are now convinced of the necessity there is of exerting all their force in quelling that rebellion, which their unexampled and perpetual cruelty hath so long and attrociously excited. Besides the loss of the pecuniary advantage attending their colonies would be to them, in the present æra of politics, the loss of empire in the scale of European powers; they are not in a state to earn the riches which now supports them; and had they means, their dispositions are too proud for their application. A minister must first be found who can turn the current of their lazy and religious prejudices, before they can with safety depend upon themselves even for a subsistence, and much less a preservation of that consequence which they now hold in respect to other powers.

"There are now twelve sail of the line ready to be detached from Lord Howe's fleet, to escort the ships belonging to the East India Company, which are ordered to sail immediately. Of this we had an opportunity of giving intimation to our readers some weekss since.

"It appears, from the report of an officer who arrived in town from Portsmouth yesterday, that the Royal George cannot be raised to the water's edge by any power whatsoever, in a perpendicular direction, but that the design is to drag her into shallow water; that a machine, capable of holding four men, was formed, to enable them to fix hooks to her beams, which, when effected, they were in the hopes to draw her, by the assistance of four ships appointed for that purpose; that very few bodies had as yet been driven on shore, upon account, that the crew were chiefly below in their births, cabins, and quarters; that a nephew, not a son of Captain Waghorn, was unfortunately lost in the ship; and that the total number of persons lost on this melancholy occasion, including men, women, and children, did not exceed five hundred.

"The masts of the Royal George may be seen from the land, and it is assigned as the principal cause of her going down with that sudden and violent rapidity, that as she lay on her side, her whole tier of water casks, on the opposite side gave way, and gave her the unfortunate overbalance so much lamented, and which does not appear to be chargeable to the account of any neglect of human foresight.

"His Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood, and the Ribband of the Marquis of Rockingham, deceased, on his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Died, yesterday, at his house, Richard Legrand, of Bonington, Esq;

Yesterday sailed from Leith Roads, to go under convoy of the Flirt sloop of 14 guns, the Friendship, Ritchie; Pomona, Marshall; and Lovely Mary, Beatson; all for London.

A correspondent is of opinion, that a regular constitutional defence for Scotland, under the controul of the principal persons of property in the country, and the civil Magistrates, would be more safe, lasting, and useful, than the plan of raising volunteer corps under indiscriminate officers. The sketch of the bill now proposed, he says, is the best calculated for the internal defence of a country he ever heard of, being powerful, without oppression, and at the smallest expence ever devised.

There is little doubt that the English, when acquainted with this plan, will wish to adopt it; for the men are relieved annually; no exercise required in seed-time or harvest; and, if duty requires their appearance, they are paid by Government. The whole 25,000 men proposed to be taught the use of arms annually, will not exceed the expence of three regiments of dragoons.

Extract of a letter from Stirling, Sept. 7.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here upon Thursday the 5th current, by the Right Honourable Lord Hailes; but there being no business to come before the Court, it was adjourned till yesterday, and thereafter till Tuesday the 10th current, when they proceed for Glasgow.

"The weather here is very warm, with fogs evening and morning; and the wheat harvest is becoming general upon the banks of the Forth."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 7.

"Wednesday, at Whittingham fair, there was a large show of black cattle. The fat sold well, but the lean rather low.

"Monday the harvest began in this neighbourhood, which, we are happy to hear turns, out much better than expected; and we have the same pleasing accounts from several parts in the country; so that if the present fine weather continues, it will soon become general.

"At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was new oats, which sold at twelve shillings the boll."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 3.

"Sunday morning one of the aids-de-camp belonging to Earl Temple, together with some of his domestics and carriages, arrived in the Le Despencer packet, Furnace, from Holyhead; for which place she sailed in the evening with his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and his lady; Sir Edward Newenham and his lady; Mr Kelly, one of the messengers, and an express. — Sir Edward was escorted to the water-side at Rogerson's Quay by the Liberty Rangers, of which he is Colonel.

"We hear that Lord Temple is not expected in Dublin before the 26th inst.

"Upwards of 200 brave fellows have been raised in this city, and its neighbourhood, within these ten days past for the sea-service.

"The wheat-harvest is now gathering in throughout the kingdom; and we have the pleasure to hear, from several parts of the country, that notwithstanding the late boisterous and unseasonable weather, the crops will turn out tolerably well, and much better than was expected. So that it is thought our

Lord Mayor will be enabled, at entering upon his office, crease the assize of household bread up to ten pounds for a ing."

ract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend Edinburgh, dated July 17. 1782.

The resolutions of Parliament to put an end to the American war, are, I am afraid, not transmitted to Canada, for the y work of butchery is still carrying on in the upper parts province. A Colonel Clark commanding a large party mericans in the Illinois country, has been for some years tating an attempt upon Fort Detroit, but hitherto has al- been defeated by the vigilance and activity of the Indians. year, Clark had assembled about four thousand men, and te letters, we have heard that he was on his march to De-. He had ordered a Major Crawford to advance before main body, with about five hundred men, and they had lly reached San Douskie, in the neighbourhood of De-, when intelligence was brought to Major Depyster, the manding officer at the fort; he instantly collected all the ns he could, and sent a Mr Caldwell, a young American, them, and a party of regulars, to surprize Major Craw- before he was joined by Clarke. He did so effectually, completely routed the party, and took about two hundred ers.

The Indians who were the chief actors in this scene, over the prisoners to their women, who instantly toma- d every man of them with the most horrid circumstances rbarity.

It is not usual for the Indians to put their prisoners to , but the Americans had this spring destroyed an Indian , and put their women and children to the sword, for inhuman act the Indian nations are resolved to take full e, as Crawford and his party woefully experienced."

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the Loss of the Royal George *Man of War.*

By a Lady.

SEE, where Britannia sadly weeping stands!
O'er Albion's cliffs she hangs her drooping head;
She mourns, alas! for these her native lands——
For heroes lost—for Kempenfelt's now dead!

Bury'd at once in a wide wat'ry grave,
Nine hundred of her sons sunk in the deep!
For help they call, but none, alas! can save——
At once they drop to an eternal sleep!

How many fathers must their sons deplore!
How many wives their husbands! but in vain:
Alas! the gallant youths are now no more—
Engulph'd they lie beneath the swelling main.

Joyous and happy, thoughtless of their fate,
They sat, perhaps, the cheerful board around,
When, with its mighty waves, the Ocean great
Rush'd in upon them with tremendous sound.

What dread, what terror, must have spread thro' all,
When sinking down thus in their wat'ry tomb!
What piercing accents from each mouth would fall!
But, ah! how short! for now their time was come!

Soon, soon they sink!—but so shall not their name,
While Kempenfelt among these warriors fell;
Long shall barve Kempenfelt yet live in fame,
And latest ages his renown shall tell.

The Royal George, alas! is now no more!
Sunk to the Ocean's bottom like a stone:——
But Britain still has warlike sons in store;
And Royal George yet reigns on Britain's throne.

—r, *Sept.* 5. 1782.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

L E T T E R IV.

To the Real Freeholders *of* Scotland.

Gentlemen,

My third letter I endeavoured to prove to you, that the ing a Freeholder more votes than one, in respect of his y, was unconstitutional; I shall now venture a little than I undertook; I will assert it is inconsistent with olicy.

stock of a civil society consists in the lives, the liberties, operties of the individuals which compose the society. sake of convenience, it has been found proper to in- e defence and improvement of that stock to the manage- of a few. I never could discern, that because one of few was richer than another, he ought therefore to have re votes in the management and conduct of that stock. ouble share of property carried along with it a double of wisdom, a double share of public spirit, these, com- with one another, might perhaps produce a plea for gi n such circumstances, a plurality of votes in the conduct public stock, or in the choice of the directors. But, in perience, I have not found, that the richest men were the most wise, or had the greatest share of public spirit.

Nam si divitiæ prudentem reddere possent,
Si cupidum timidumque minuste; nempe ruberes
Viveret in terris, te sequis avarior uno. Horace.

e men have a strange way of reasoning upon this topic. will ever consider a civil society in the same light with a y of merchants, associated in partnership for carrying on ranch of commerce, where the only stock is *property*. society, property is the most inconsiderable part. It proportion to *life* or *liberty*. These are comprehensive including every thing that is truly valuable to man- e possession of health, the enjoyment of all the moral s; nay, even the gratification of the passions, and the nce of fancy. In comparison with life and liberty, and these include, what bulk has property so far as concerns

Some of the nominal casuists, who, by the bye, have not are of their own, will, perhaps, stand up and say, How that land is made the qualification? Is it not the in- t of law, that land should *be represented?* And if so, should not that representation be in proportion to quantity? Has not a man who pays double taxes, a double right to vote in laying these taxes on? And does not that great common- wealth's man, Mr Harrington, tell us, that power follows property.

I answer to these gentlemen, that Sir William Blackstone has assigned the reason why electors and elected ought to have *property*; namely, that they may be, if they please, independent; that they may be of such a station as to be considered free agents, and to have a will of their own. Therein lies the reason that they should have property; not that their property should be represented. I wish gentlemen would explain what they mean by a representation of lands. The ploughing of land, the inclosing of land, the dunging of land, are intelligible terms; but the *representing* of land appears to me to be absolute gibberish and jargon. Should Squire Blackacre stand up in the House of Commons, and say, I have twice the number of acres, twice the number of tenants, that Mr Whiteacre has, and therefore my arguments are twice as good as his, and I ought to have two votes for his one; Mr Blackacre would be considered, in my opinion, a more fit member for Bedlam, than for St Stephen's Chapel.

As for the arguments about taxes, it supposes taxes to be the only subject of legislation. But were it so, it would not follow, that men of the greatest property should have the greatest interest in laying them on; for they can pay them best, and they feel them least; and there are many taxes that affect the poor more than the rich. It may be true that Mr Harrington says in his *Oceana*, that power follows property. He tells us, indeed, that Mr Hobbs says so; and admits it to be said truly. But so far from saying, that political power should follow property, his whole book is written to show how the sort of power which follows property should be restrained, as being inconsistent with liberty.

The Oligarchists tell us, that the nature of Parliament is greatly changed: "That the service there was formerly ac- "counted a burden, but is now eagerly sought after as a valu- "able acquisition." *Ergo*, what? *Ergo* men of great property have the best right to fill the House of Commons with their dependents!

What can be said, Gentlemen, of the picture which this would exhibit of the times, and of the advantage which designing men would make of them? Do they exalt the dignity of Parliament, who, instead of an august assembly, deliberating upon the public weal, would make it a market for offices, places, and pensions? and then the only question would be, who should have the best right to the exclusive trade in that market?

But I submit to you, Gentlemen, whether independent electors are not the most likely to chuse independent members, and to prevent the great Council from being made a market-place, by restoring it to its former nature, character, and dignity.

So much for my second proposition. I come now to the third, concerning Peers; and I do assert, that their having any votes in the House of Commons, or in the election of members to the House of Commons, is unconstitutional, and repugnant to our most ancient and express statutes.

In my second letter, I recited the words of these statutes, particularly that of James VI. in 1687, expressly declaring, "That no person should take upon him the function, office, or "place of all the three estates, or of twa of them, but sall only "occupy the place of that self estate wherein he commonly "professes himself to live, and whereof he takes his stile." And by the act of 1661, in the reign of Charles II. appointing who shall be capable to vote in the election of Commissioners for shires, *Noblemen and their vassals are expresly excepted*; and the same act, when it appoints the expence of Commissioners to be levied upon the estates of the heritors in the county, *the estates of Noblemen and their vassals are excepted* from being subject to the tax.

There is not a principle in our constitution more firmly established, than that Peers are not to intermeddle in any manner, or to influence the election of the Commons; and this is a standing resolution of the British House of Commons. Nevertheless, by means of these nominal and fictitious qualifications, particularly those created by liferents and wadsets of superiority, Peers have got the command of the elections in many counties; and they are daily making such inroads upon the rights of the Freeholders, in the nomination of members of Parliament, that, in Scotland, unless some remedy is provided, we are in hazard of a complete aristocracy, by the annihilation of the rights of the ancient Freeholders.

The constitution of our Parliament in three separate powers, the King, Lords, and Commons, has justly been the admiration and envy of Europe. The high pitch of glory and power to which this little island has been raised by that constitution alone, let historians tell. A cloud hangs over us at present; and every man who loves the constitution is called upon, by the common voice of his country, each in his own department, to do every thing in his power to preserve, I wish I were not obliged to say, to *restore* the purity and the balance of that constitution which has exalted us so high, and which alone is capable to dispel that dismal cloud.

Machiavel, a great statesman, lays it down as a maxim, that commonwealths ought frequently *ripigliar lo stato*, to resume and restore the ancient constitution. Never was there more occasion for the application of that maxim than at this moment. This great and glorious machine, the British constitution, is composed of various wheels and springs, which are actuated and kept in motion by separate agents: Any one failing in his part, deranges the whole; and every member ought to consider his own part, as necessary for the preservation of the whole. Our part is, as Freeholders, and no mean part it is, to preserve the elections of members of Parliament from an undue and an unconstitutional influence; and, in that view, to do every thing in our power to debar from elections all influenced and unconstitutional voters. In what way or ways we are to set about accomplishing this great end, shall be the subject of my next letter.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most devoted humble servant.
An Old Freeholder.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IF political disquisitions have left a spare corner in your paper, it will oblige, perhaps, more than *one* of your readers, if you will insert the following remarks. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

PHYSICUS.

EVERY body must have observed, that *Sounds* are heard at a greater distance, and with greater distinctness, by night than by day. It is a common thing with persons in the Highlands of Scotland, who are separated by the lakes, to converse with one another, in the stillness of the night, across the water, where it would have been vain to attempt being heard by day. There is an odd fancy which prevails pretty universally among the vulgar, with regard to the cause of this phenomenon: it is, That the sun, in his course through the heavens, produces a rustling noise, which, like the fall of a cataract, blends every sound by day, and occasions the indistinctness of hearing. The following observations, I hope, will account for this fact, in a more philosophical manner:

In the *first* place, then, to account for the distinctness of hearing by night, we must take into our reckoning the stillness which prevails so universally in that season. Man, and every other animal, has retired to rest; the numerous swarms of insects which buzz about in the air by day, have quitted their stations, and every thing is sunk in solemn silence. The confusion of sounds, produced by the activity of waking animals, has no doubt a considerable effect in rendering hearing indistinct by day; and the removal of those circumstances must produce a contrary effect by night. But this does not seem sufficient to account altogether for the phenomenon. In winter, there are few or no insects buzzing about in the air, and there are many places where there is no confusion of sounds produced by the voices or activity of animals; yet the same effects are observed to take place. They must therefore be ascribed to a more general cause.

It is well known that the air is the vehicle of sound; and as the state of the air is liable to many variations, it will be at one time more proper for the conveyance of sound than at another. In a perfect *vacuum*, there can be no communication of sound, because there is no air; but it is a fact, that, as the air is more or less *rarified*, it approaches more or less to a *vacuum*. It follows, therefore, that when the air is highly *rarified*, it will be less proper for serving as a vehicle to sound; and, when it is *condensed*, it will be fittest for this purpose:—Now, it is well known, that the *rarefaction* of this element is produced by *heat*, and its *condensation* by *cold*. During the day, the air is *rarified* by the influences of the sun; it is therefore less fitted for the conveyance of sound;—but when the sun is below the horizon, this element recovers its *denseness*; the cold restores it to a proper degree of elasticity, and sounds are communicated to the greatest distance. To this may be added another circumstance,—that the air, especially in fine weather, is less agitated by currents by night than by day, which arises from the same cause—the different degrees of rarefaction.

Is it not from this principle that we must account for another circumstance also well known, *viz.* That sounds are easily conveyed to a great distance, along the surface of water? The coolness of that element *condenses* the air which is in contact with its surface, and thus renders it more proper for the communication of sound than the more rarified air in the higher regions.

The same principle accounts also for the fact—That in crouded assemblies, where the air is highly rarified by the heat arising from breathing and perspiration, and where there is no free circulation of air, the voice of the speaker is lost, though, with the same exertion, in a more favourable situation, it could command a much more numerous audience.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 20. Katty and Peggy of and from Leith, Skirvine, for Petersburgh, in ballast.
Farmer and Janet of Kincardine, Stewart, from Alloa, for Petersburgh, in ballast.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN,

17. Ann of Inverkeithing, Martin, for Petersburgh, for Sealock, with flax and iron.
19. Thames of Bo-ness, Syme, from Memel, for Sealock, logs.
20. Elisabeth of Dundee, Bowman, from Petersburgh, for Dundee, with flax and iron.

The following ships, who left the fleet the 3d instant, have got safe into Arandale in Norway, viz.
Nancy of Limekilns, Banner, from Memel, for Limekilns, with logs.
Success of Dysart, Adamson, from ditto, for Dysart, ditto.
Adventure of Leith, Turnbull, from Riga, for Leith, with flax.

Elsinore, Aug. 24.—Wind W. N. W. Fresh gale.

WALTER WOOD.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 9. Betsey and Peggy, Robertson, from Berwick, with grain.
Janet, M'Farlane, from Blyth, with ditto.
Cumberland, Wilson, from ——, with ditto.
Success, Ferrier, from Cramond, with yetlin.
Grizel, Murray, from Queensferry, in ballast.
And three sloops, from Torry and Bo-ness, with coals.

SAILED,

Jean, Bell, and Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, with goods.

S T R A Y E D

From the Park at Ormiston, on Monday the 25th of August,

A BLACK HIGHLAND STOT, with a berried back, and long horns.

Whoever will give information of said stot so as he may be got again, to John M'Laren at Ormiston, shall be rewarded for their pains, and all expences paid.

LANDS TO SELL,

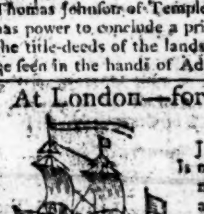
In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1783, within the house of Mrs Weir vintner in Dunse, between the hours of ten and twelve forenoon,

The Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated, and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with an complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburne, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnson of Templehall, one of Mr Constable's trustees, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the sale; and the title-deeds of the lands, and copies of the articles of the roup, may be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunse.

At London—for Leith and Borrowstounness,



THE UNITY,

JAMES GRINDLAY Commander,

Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods for Leith and Borrowstounness, and will sail with the first convoy.

Letters addressed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1, Swithing's Alley, will be attended to; or Mess. Hawley and Down for the master.

The First Lesson *for the* Change *of* Ministry.

AND it came to pass in the days of G—— III. the went on unprosperously; misfortune followed misfortune; defeat came upon defeat.

2. Taxes became high and burdensome, and stocks became low; all negociation was at a stand, and public credit became like unto nothing.

3. And the Patriots lifted up their voices in loud and violent shrieks, even unto the ears of the King, inasmuch that the Majority changed sides, and the Ministry fell.

4. As the cry of the hounds ceaseth when the entrails of the beast are divided among them, so ceased the clamours of the Patriots on the fall of the Ministry.

5. For ten long years had they opposed their measures, and stirred up the people against them; but they found no success, not even in one question, until this day.

6. Now the Leaders of Opposition gathered themselves together, and communed one with another, saying, it is meet that we take unto ourselves good places of profit.

7. And they all got places, yea, even to *Jack T——nd* and *Sh——n!*

8. And there was among them, a young Patriot, named *P--tt*; and he took no place, neither sought he after one, for he was a son of Lord *Ch—th—m*, and the scramble for places was an abomination to him.

9. When the Republicans saw this, they were amazed, and they went to him, saying, what vacant place wilt thou have, seeing thou hast neglected thy opportunity, and got none?

10. And he answered and said, I will accept none; for I know not the grounds of your administration, neither am I ambitious of honours.

11. Then marvelled they one with another, saying, What manner of man is this, that refuseth both honour and profit?

12. Now the appointments of the Ministry, the places they took, and the pensions they granted, are they not written in the political record, called the *Gazette?*

13. Thus the Patriots ruled the state, and they promised great things unto the people; first, the annihilation of pensions and useless places, as proscribed by *Burke;* secondly, the reform of the representation; and, thirdly, peace with America.

14. The hearts of the people leapt for joy at the righteous promises of their leaders; unanimity was restored to our Councils, and vigorous were the measures thereof; for the Rulers gloried in the confidence of the people.

15. But all this was but like unto a whitened sepulchre, for the restless spirit of *Charles F—x* became as it were a lying spirit unto his party, and he deceived them.

16. For lo! it pleased the Lord to visit the Premier with sickness, even unto death.

17. And great was the mourning and lamentation of the people, for the loss of the Premier; for he was an upright conscientious Minister, who studied the welfare of the people, and the constitution.

18. Now the first that disturbed the happy unanimity of the Cabinet, was the *Man of the People,* who being swoln with ambition, determined with himself, HE would be Prime Minister; nevertheless, his party knew not what he wisted, for he was a crafty, and a subtle man.

19. Wherefore went he privily into the palace of the King, and said, O K—g, live for ever! be thy throne the throne of power and influence, and thy word as a flaming sword unto the people.

20. Furthermore, if it please the Lord my King, to place me on his right hand, I will root out faction from the face of the earth, and make his enemies in opposition his footstool.

21. And the King was sorely displeased with the dissimulation of Charles; but he concealed his wrath, and said, Why troublest thou thyself in these matters? he that I appoint, shall he not stand approved?

22. And Charles was smote unto the heart, with the repulse; and he said, I looked for favour in the eyes of the Lord my King, but found I none; wherefore now suffer thy servant to resign: And the King said, depart in peace, according to thy word; for long have I beheld thy double dealing!

23. So he resigned his offices, and with him went out the *D.vonshires*, and *Tommy T—n—d*, was appointed in his stead.

[*Thus endeth the First Lesson.*]

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 7. Barbary Gray, Anderson, from Blyth, with grain.
Friendship, Smith, from Lynn, with ditto.
Nelly, Tulloch, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.

SAILED,

8. Jean and Rebecca, Elder, for Culross, in ballast.
Janet and Betty, Leslie, ditto.

AYR RACES.

TO be run for over Ayr Course, upon Wednesday the 25th September 1782, a Purse of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, for all ages, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 7 lib. | Six years old, 9 stone 2 lib.
Five years old, 8 stone 9 lib. | Aged, 9 stone 6 lib.

The best three-four mile heats. The winner of a King's plate this year carrying 5 lib. extra, and the winner of a 50l. this year, 3 lib extra.

On Friday the 27th day of September, FIFTY POUNDS, for all ages, carrying the following weights:

Four years old, 7 stone 7 lib. | Six years old, 8 stone 12 lib.
Five years old, 8 stone 5 lib. | Aged, 9 stone 2 lib.

The best of three four-mile heats. The winner of a King's plate this year carrying 5 lib. extra, and the winner of a 50 l. this year, carrying 3 lib. extra.

The horses to be entered at the King's Arms, Ayr, on Monday the 22d September, between the hours of four and six afternoon. Each horse to pay two guineas entrance, and five shillings to the clerk. A proper certificate to be shown at the time of entering each horse. The winner of the first 50 l. not allowed to start for the second purse. Three horses to enter and start for each day, or no race, without the consent of the Stewards.

If any dispute shall arise at entering or running, the same to be determined by the Stewards, or by whom they shall appoint.

An Ordinary to be held at Mr Wharton's, King's Arms, and Balls as usual.

STEWARDS,
The EARL of GLENCAIRN,
Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL of Monreith, Bart.
WILLIAM MACDOWALL of Garthland, Esq.
JAMES DALRYMPLE of Orangefield, Esq.

This Day is published,

In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards and 18 s. bound,
Sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL
HISTORY
OF THE
Settlements and Trade of the Europeans
IN THE
EAST AND WEST INDIES.
BY THE ABBE' RAYNAL.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
(*Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work*)
THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
A NEW TRANSLATION.
WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.
AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT *from the* Author's Advertisement.

"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on *The Philosophica* " *and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in* " *the East and West Indies*, have easily perceived, that the book has " been printed in a very different state from that in which it was com" posed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been ob" liged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or " altered manuscript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands o " the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: But " some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail him" self of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to commu" nate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title-page, to be with *great corrections and improvements.* It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of of this nature,—an *Index.*

To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former versions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious *Index.*

☞ Booksellers will please apply for copies in quires to W. Anderson bookseller, Stirling; or J. Robertson printer, Edinburgh.

GAME.

COLONEL CAMPBELL having a mind to preserve his Game this season, hopes no Gentlemen, without permission, will shoot or course on the grounds of Boquhan.—Poachers and unqualified persons will be prosecuted.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS the Factor appointed by the Lords of Council and Session upon the sequestrate personal estate of ROBERT KENNEDY of Pinmore has now recovered a considerable part of the said personal estate, and wishes a division thereof to be made amongst the Creditors: Therefore, the whole Creditors of the said Robert Kennedy are hereby required to produce their grounds of debts and claims against the said Robert Kennedy, with oaths of verity thereupon, on or before the 12th day of November next, in the hands of Mr Alexander Orme principal clerk of Session, and clerk to the said sequestration, in order that a scheme of division of the funds, recovered by the factor may be made out, and the same divided amongst the Creditors, who shall then produce their grounds of debt in terms of the act of Parliament.

LANDS in Kincardine Shire to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private SALE, the Town and Lands of HARVIESTON, Manor-place thereof, Houses and Pertinents, with the Port and White Fishing belonging thereto, situated within the parish of Kinneff, and county of Kincardine; the yearly rent of which is 130 l. Sterling. There is payable to the minister of Kinneff 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, 2 bolls meal and 2 bolls bear; and to the schoolmaster 13 s. 5½d. Sterling; and a small sum to the archdeanry of St Andrews.—These lands are very convenient for improvement, adjoining to the sea, having a creek for small vessels in the neighbourhood, and are situated within five miles of the town of Stonehaven, and three miles of Inverbervie. Both soil and climate are good, and considerable improvements have been made on the premisses by the present tenant, who is substantial, and his lease expires at the end of eight years after Whitsunday next, when a considerable advance of rent may be expected. There is a good slated house, two storeys high, on the estate, formerly possessed by the proprietor, with good offices, all slated or tyled. These lands are capable of much greater improvements; they hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a Member of Parliament.

The progress of writs are clear, and will be shown by William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh; any person intending to purchase may apply to Robert Barclay Allardice of Wry, or James Young writer in Stonehaven. Robert Edward, the tenant, will show the premisses.

LANDS IN RENFREW SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of September inst. betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The following FARMS, part of the Lands and Barony of BAROCHAN, lying in the united parishe of Killelland and Houstoun, and sheriffdom of Renfew, possessed by the following tenants, at the free yearly rent after mentioned, viz.

		MEASUREMENT.			TOT. RENT.		
		A.	R.	F.	L.	S.	D.
Barlogan,	James Whitehill,	132	3	20	34	7	0
Laigh Lawfield,	Widow Scott,	258	2	20	42	12	0
High Lawfield,	Alexander, &c. Lairds,	56	0	15	18	18	0
Elphinstone,	Margaret Alexander,	27	3	10	5	16	0
Corselee hill,	John Gibb,	144	0	30	36	0	0
South Kirktown,	Matthew Millar,	43	1	0	15	12	0
North Kirktown,	Robert Pattison,	66	2	0	16	12	0
Muirtown,	Matthew Gibson,				10	18	0
		729	1	5	180	15	6

These lands lie together, and will be exposed in whole, or in single farms, as most agreeable to purchasers. Being mostly in a state of nature, they are capable of very great improvement. They are situated near the high road leading from Glasgow to Greenock, and are distant from Glasgow about twelve miles.

The articles of roup, rental, and title-deeds, may be seen in the hands of Richard Campbell writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, any person inclining to purchase may apply.

At London—for Leith,
THE DILIGENCE,

THOMAS SHAW Master,

Now taking in Goods at Hawley's Wharf, and will sail on the 17th current, without waiting for convoy.

NEUTRAL SHIP for St THOMAS.

THE DANISH SNOW CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderson master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, for the *Danish* Island of St Thomas, and is expected to be clear to sail about the 1st October. Such as are inclined to embrace the present favourable opportunity of transporting goods to that island, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock, or to Martin and Kerr merchants in Leith.

The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

SALE of HOUSES and LANDS at BLAIRGOWRIE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of William Henderson, vintner, Cupar Angus, on Thursday the 12th of September curt. between the hours of three and five afternoon,

The HOUSES and LANDS lying in and about the village of BLAIRGOWRIE, and shire of Perth, which belonged to the deceased James Pilmor merchant in Blairgowrie. The subjects consist of several Houses and Shops in the Village, some inclosed infield land, and some outfield, partly for pasture, and partly inclosed and planted.

The village of Blairgowrie is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Ericht, remarkable for fine fishing, and commands a most extensive and delightful prospect of Strathmore and the Stormont. It lies three miles north of Cupar Angus, on the military road to Braemar and Fort George.——The Lands afford many fine situations for building a summer residence, and will be sold or feued out, in whole or in small parcels, and with or without the houses in the village, as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet; to whom, or to one of the proprietors at Cupar Angus, any person wishing to know further particulars, or to conclude a private bargain, may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE, AND PRICES REDUCED *since* LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of September current, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the LOTS after mentioned:

Lot I. The Lands of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENACH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

Lot II. The Lands of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, ACHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG.—Also, the Lands of KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and Salmon Fishing belonging thereto on the water of Add. The Lands of SUCCOTH and LETTERNAMOLT, with the Superiority of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glasrie. The superiority and property lands of this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects-superior.

The conditions of sale, and writings, will be shown by Allan Macdougall writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE ESTATES OF
BARSKEOCH AND EARLSTOWN,
Either in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

Lot I.

The Lands of GARVORIES, DRUMBIE, LOCKSPRAIG, LAEGMORE, CLENRIE, DUCKIESTOWN, BURNHEAD, and KNOCKSHEIN, all lying in the parish of Kells, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 472 l. Sterling, or there, and have upon them some natural and planted wood, both fit for cutting. If the Lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.

Lot II.

The MAINS of EARLSTOWN, with the Mansion-house, Garden and Offices, and Salmon-fishing in the river Kenn, the Mill of Earlstown Multures, Mill-lands, and Milton-park, lying in the parish of Dalry, and stewartry of Kircudbright, and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Over Barskeoch, Hannastown, Barchoack, Greenloop, Grimmie Park, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The present rent of these lands is about 330 l. Sterling; and there is upon them a great extent of very valuable wood, both natural and planted.

Lot III.

The Lands of CAPENOCH and CULBAE, lying in the parish of Kirkinner, and shire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. Culbae was let at last Whitsunday for three years at 48 l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, estimate to be worth as much, if set in tack.

Lot IV.

The Lands of WATERSIDE and NETHER BAKSKEOCH, the Willow Isle and Ferry-boat, all lying in the said parish of ... These lands were let a great while ago, upon a long lease, which nineteen years are yet to run at the low rent of 28 l. 13 s. 11¼ d. Sterling. They have upon them some valuable banks of wood, and a freehold qualification upon old extent. At expiry of the current a very considerable additional rent will be got for them, at least times the present rent.

These estates consist of about 14,000 Scots acres, mostly adapted pasture of black cattle and sheep, free from winter storm, and abounding with great variety of game. The planting in Lot II. now cutting, is worth at least 1000 l. Sterling. The natural wood in II. and IV. is of sixteen years growth, and when last cut, (neither timber nor bark being then above one-half of the present value) sold for 2000 l. Sterling. But, betwixt and November, exact valuations and estimates of the value of the woods will be made, and from them it will appear, that the present conjectured value is not exaggerated. The farm-houses are in good order. Considerable grassums may be got for the tacks, which are mostly near expiring. The whole lands hold of the Crown. Those in Lots I and II. afford by valuation three freehold qualifications.

The Mansion-house of Earlstoun and Office-houses are in good repair, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the Kenn, which runs through the above estates, and near the house is a beautiful cascade, at the bottom of which there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots.

The Lands in the three first lots will be exposed at twenty years purchase, and a reasonable value put on the woods.

The progress of writs, which is clear, rental, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall, the proprietor, at Earlstown, will show the lands, copies of the articles, rental, and plan of the estates; and persons inclining to make a private purchase may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.

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